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ONLINE : WPI, INSPEC.

(54) Supervision of information transfer in a network

(57) A method for supervising and controlling the information transfer between two or more categories of users of a data network with closed user groups (CUG4, CUG5, CUG9, CUG10). Users (11), belonging to a first category of users, constitute, together with a number of users (43, 44, 52, 92) belonging to other categories, a special closed user group (CUG1). Within this group, the users (11) belonging to the first category are given a certain first identity (+), whilst users, belonging to other categories of users, are given a certain second identity (-), different from the first identity (+). Transfer of information is only allowed firstly between users (11) with the first identity (+) and users (43, 44, 52, 92) with the second identity (-) and secondly between users (43/44, 43/92) who belong to the same closed user group (CUG4, CUG9).

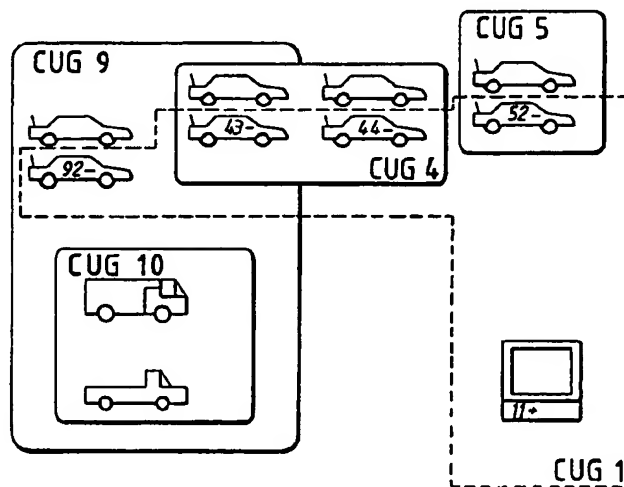


FIG. 2

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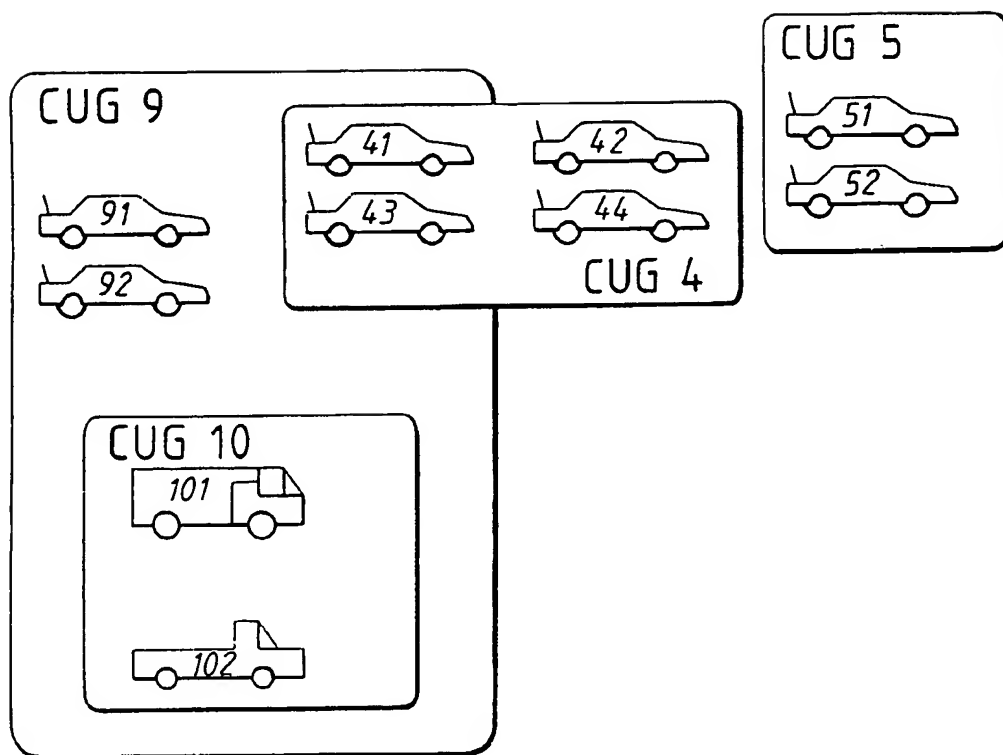


FIG. 1

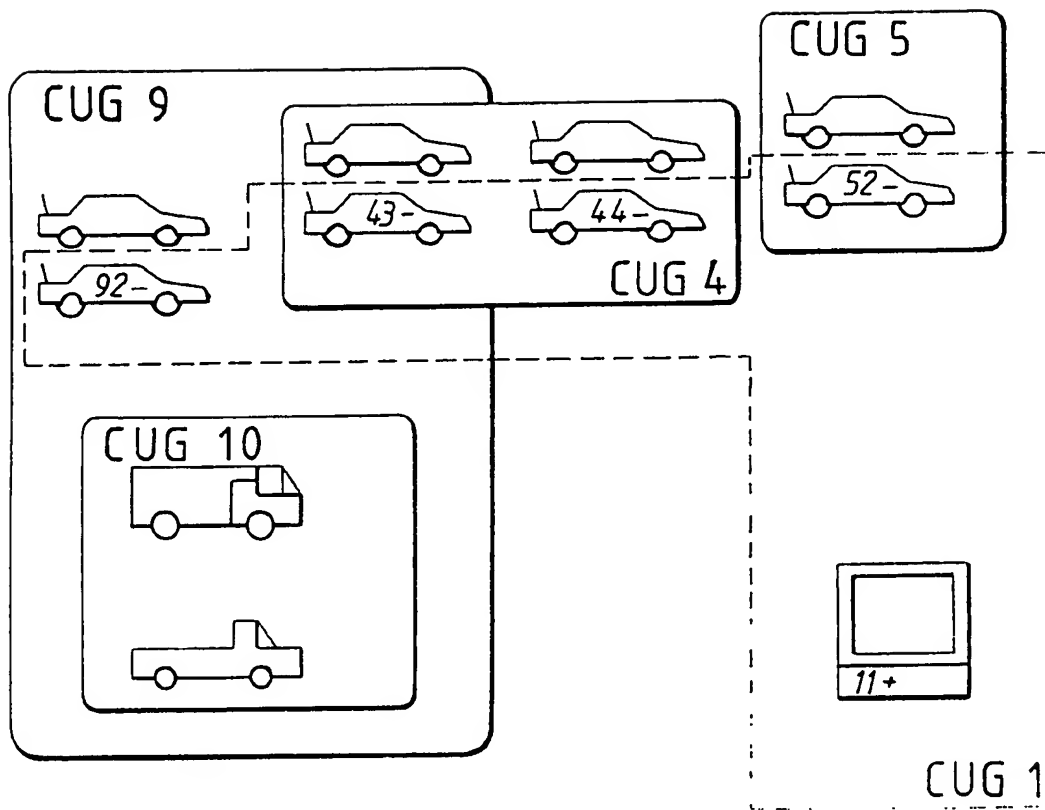


FIG. 2

5 Control of data communication in networks with closed user
groups.

TECHNICAL FIELD

10 The present invention relates to a method of allowing the
control of the information transfer, in a data network with
closed user groups, between two or more categories of users
of the data network.

STATE OF THE ART

15 Different types of data networks are used for information
transfer. The structure of the networks varies and is
adapted to the field of application. An example of such a
network will therefore be described in the following.

20 For information transfer between mobile units, e.g.
vehicles, the information is transferred from terminals in
the vehicles via a radio communication link to stationary
base stations. These are in turn connected, via permanent
circuits, to processor controlled exchanges which process
25 and control the information flow. The exchanges are
connected to each other and with possible stationary
terminals via a permanent circuit network. Normally the
exchanges also are connected to a central control station
for the network, which monitors and administrates the
operation of the exchanges.

30 In principle, if no special precautions are taken, all of
the users connected to the network can reach all other
users. When a network can be used by private persons as
well as different companies, police, rescue services etc,
35 this might be unsuitable for various reasons.

This problem has been solved by a system with so-called Closed User Groups (CUG). By identifying a number of users as belonging to a certain closed user group, the exchanges of the network can be controlled in such a way that a user can only have communication with the other users in the group. As every user may be allowed to be part of several closed user groups it is however possible to communicate between the groups. The system is well-known and standardized e.g. by means of international telecommunication standards such as CCITT X.25.

However, a problem arises with this system in the case where different categories of users within the closed user groups should be able to communicate with a category of users which is not part of the closed user groups. An example of such a category of users is public services, i.e. services which should be available to all network users. Electronic mail, which is a service for transfer of messages, is such a public service.

As these categories of users or services must be localized outside of the existing closed user groups, the system effectively prevents them from being reached by the group members. In circuit-switched data network with the possibility of virtual circuit-switched connections between different users, the problem may be solved by letting one user be open only for incoming or only for outgoing traffic. Users of, for example, a public service are then only given the possibility of outgoing traffic to the special closed user group which is attached to the service in question. As the network uses virtual circuit-switched connections, a complete dialogue may be made as soon as the connection has been established.

In networks lacking this type of connection which is the case in networks intended for transmission of datagrams,

this possibility does not exist as the connection only operates in one direction.

5 The object of the present invention is therefore to provide a method by which different categories of users in a data network having closed user groups have the possibility of communicating with other categories of users outside the closed user groups in a simple and safe manner without, in that way, allowing the possibility of prohibited contacts
10 between the groups. By this method said object can also be achieved in datagram networks.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 Said object is achieved by a method according to the present invention, the characterizing features of which are defined in the appended claim 1.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

20 The invention will now be described in more detail by way of an example and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which

Fig. 1 shows the principal structure of the closed user groups and

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Fig. 2 shows an example where the invention has been applied to closed user groups.

DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

30 Figure 1 shows, in a simplified way, an example of the use of closed user groups in a data network which is here assumed to be intended for transmission of datagrams between mobile units. The reference CUG 5 represents such a group. The members of the group, in the figure indicated as vehicle symbols, are denoted 51 and 52. In a corresponding
35 way the group CUG 4 consists of the members 41-44 and the

group CUG 10 of the members 101 and 102. The group CUG 9 includes the members 91 and 92 but in addition also 41 and 43 from the group CUG 4 and 101 and 102 from the group CUG 10, which members accordingly have double group membership.

5

As mentioned earlier, the contacts between the group members are arranged by the data network to which the users are connected. The network will only allow contacts between users who have at least one group membership in common. This means that, in the example according to figure 1, the members 51 and 52 can only communicate with each other because they only belong to the closed user group CUG 5. The members 41 and 43 can of course establish contact with 42 and 44 (same group, CUG 4) but, as they also belong to CUG 9, contact is also allowed with 91 and 92 and with 101 and 102. The members 42 and 44, who only belong to group CUG 4, are only allowed to have contact with everybody within this group. In a corresponding way, contacts between all members of group CUG 9 (91, 92, 41, 43, 101 and 102) are of course possible.

20

In figure 2 the same group structure as in figure 1 is to be found. A special closed user group CUG 1 with one user (11) who does not belong to any of the other groups of the example, has however been added. This user, which may be assumed to be a public service, is assumed in the following to belong to one category of users, although the other members (92, 43, 44 and 52) of the group belong to one or more other categories.

25

If no special precautions are taken it should thus be possible for all the group members to have communication with each other - since all belong to the same group, CUG 1. This can, however, be avoided if the group members are provided with an additional identity. In order to achieve the object of the invention this identity only need include

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two different values. In the example positive (+) and negative (-) "polarity" (identity) have been used. The group CUG 1 can therefore be said to be a "polarized closed user group".

5

The public service 11 is given "positive" polarity while the other group members are given "negative" polarity. The polarity has been designated in figure 2 with + and - after the designations mentioned earlier. When a connection is to be established between two parties, the data transferring network also checks the polarity of the parties. The network is then controlled so that it only allows traffic within the group CUG 1 to be transmitted between parties with opposite polarity. All group members can thus get into contact with the public service 11 (and vice versa) whereas it is not possible to establish communication within the group CUG 1 between, for example, 44- and 52- as these two have the same (negative) polarity. Although the users 92- and 43- both have negative polarity they can of course still establish contact, but this contact is established within the group CUG 9 which is not a polarized group and which therefore takes no account of the polarity of the group members.

The invention as described above should be regarded as an embodiment of its application. Although the embodiment primarily relates to a network with mobile users/terminals, the invention is not limited to such a network. As is evident from the example there is nothing in the inventive idea which is dependent on the type of data network, transmission method, size of network etc.

In the embodiment the invention has also been applied to a network where one of the user categories only includes one public service. However, nothing prevents its application to networks where this category includes a number of

different users. Every such user will in this case be part of a special ("polarized") closed user group.

5 Further, the invention is not limited to the fact that the additional identity only includes two different values. By using a larger number of identities, for example, different combinations of possible connections can be established between various categories of users and user groups.

CLAIMS

5 1. Method for supervising and controlling the information transfer between two or more categories of users of a data network with closed user groups,

characterized in, that users
who belong to a first category of users, together with
10 a number of users belonging to other
categories of users, constitute a special closed user group,
within which

15 - the users who belong to the first category
 of users are given a certain first identity;
20 - the users who belong to other categories of users
 are given a certain second identity different
 from said first identity;
 - transfer of information is only allowed, firstly
 between users with the first identity and
20 users with the second identity
 and secondly between users who
 belong to the same closed user group .

2. Method according to claim 1, c h a r a c t e r -
i z e d i n t h a t t h e f i r s t c a t e g o r y o f u s e r s
c o n s i s t s o f p u b l i c s e r v i c e s .

3. Method according to claim 1 or 2, c h a r a c -
t e r i z e d i n that the transfer of information takes
30 place in a data network intended for transfer of datagrams.

4. Method for controlling information transfer in a data network, substantially as herein described with reference to Figure 2 of the accompanying drawings.

Patents Act 1977
Examiner's report to the Comptroller under Section 17
(The Search report)

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Relevant Technical Fields

- (i) UK Cl (Ed.M) H4Q (KY4D14I, KY4D14R)
 (ii) Int Cl (Ed.5) H04Q 7/04

Search Examiner
 N W HALL

Date of completion of Search
 10 JANUARY 1994

Databases (see below)

(i) UK Patent Office collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications.

(ii) ONLINE: WPI, INSPEC

Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of Claims :-
 1-4

Categories of documents

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>X: Document indicating lack of novelty or of inventive step.</p> <p>Y: Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of the same category.</p> <p>A: Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.</p> | <p>P: Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of the present application.</p> <p>E: Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of the present application.</p> <p>&: Member of the same patent family; corresponding document.</p> |
|--|---|

Category	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)
A	NL 90 00663 (KONINK) see Figures 1-3 and WPI Abstract Accession No. N91-253236	

Databases: The UK Patent Office database comprises classified collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications as outlined periodically in the Official Journal (Patents). The on-line databases considered for search are also listed periodically in the Official Journal (Patents).